

The Lancaster News.

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\$1.50 A YEAR.

WARSAW IS FINALLY TAKEN BY TEUTONS

The Bavarian Troops Under Prince Leopold Take City.

ALL VALUABLES BURNED.

Fleeing Occupants Suffered Homes and Property Destroyed to Disadvantage Conquering Hosts.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—Warsaw was taken this morning by German troops, according to official announcement made at German army headquarters.

Yesterday and today Bavarian troops under the command of Prince Leopold broke through the forts of the outer and inner lines of the city's defenses where the rear guard of the Russian troops made a tenacious resistance.

Continuing the report from headquarters says:

"The German armies under General von Scholz and General von Callwitz advanced in the direction of the road between Lomza, Ostroy, and Vi-skow and fought a number of violent engagements. The brave and desperate resistance of the Russians on both sides of the road between Ostroy and Rozan was without success.

"Twenty-two Russian officers and 4,840 soldiers were taken prisoners. The Germans also captured 17 machine guns.

"German cavalry yesterday and the day before defeated in Courland detachments of Russian cavalry at points near Genalze, Birschi and Oniksashty. A total of 2,225 Russian prisoners were taken.

"The situation near and to the north of Ivangorod remains unchanged.

"The campaign is being continued between the upper Vistula river and the River Bug. German cavalymen have entered Wladimirwolsk, on the Bug river.

"In the Vosges there was a new engagement near the Lingkopf."

With the Russian admission in last night's official communication that the Russian forces defending the Blonie front had been withdrawn all hope that Warsaw could be saved was abandoned.

The outer line of forts to which the Russians withdrew are only six miles from the center of the capital and these defenses apparently were carried last night, the inner line of defenses being captured in time to enable the victors to enter the city early this morning.

The statement from Petrograd that the Russian retirement to the Blonie-Nadzaryn front had been carried out unhindered was taken here to indicate that Grand Duke Nicholas had everything in readiness for the evacuation of Warsaw itself and the announcement in Berlin's statement that only a stubborn rear guard blocked the advance of the Germans seems to confirm that the main army with its guns had escaped being caught in the citadel.

What part of the army of Grand Duke Nicholas was able to extricate itself from the enfolding line of Field Marshal von Hindenburg coming from the north is increasingly problematical.

It is believed that this pressure from the north was one of the chief reasons for compelling the final abandonment of Warsaw in order to permit the Grand Duke to send reinforcements to save his right wing.

The occupation of Warsaw also will have the effect of releasing large German forces, concentrated on the reduction of the city and permit them to turn westward for renewed operations against the Anglo-French allies.

The British military authorities agree that the fall of the city will have far-reaching effects on the eastern and western war theatres.

The first determined drive against Warsaw from the west occurred last October. Within a short time the German advance guards penetrated to within 19 miles of the city. Russian reinforcements from Galicia, were brought up and the Germans were swept back to their borders.

Shortly afterward a second attempt was launched from the same direction and a great battle devel-

oped along the rivers Warta and Vistula which turned in favor of the Russians. Later pitched battles were fought around Loda which the Germans captured on December 6.

Another attempt at Warsaw occurred in February, after the Russians had for the second time been driven out of East Prussia. This time the attack came from the north and Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces reached and captured Przasnys with 10,000 prisoners February 25. Three days later, however, the Russians re-captured it and put the Germans on the defensive.

The fall of Warsaw marks the culmination of the greatest sustained offensive movement of the European war.

Thrice before Teutonic armies have knocked at its gates only to be denied by the strength of its defenses. It was finally compelled to capitulate before the sweep of a vast movement which threatened to encircle the capital and the Russian armies. From the north, northwest, west, south and southeast, the Austro-German forces capital to force the Russians out of Poland and if possible to break their offensive power by administering a decisive defeat all along the line.

The movement may be said to have had its inception in May, when the great Teutonic march through Galicia began.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's campaign in its first important stage culminated when late in June Lemberg was retaken and the Russians driven over the Galician border.

Great armies had been assembled to the north and these early in July began pressing down upon the Russians. A vigorous offensive was opened in the Baltic provinces, the Teutonic troops attacked from point to point along the east Prussian border, and with Field Marshal von Hindenburg directing the general operations, a determined drive began in the Przasnys region.

Von Mackensen then resumed his advance to inflict smashing blows from the south. Step by step the Austro-German hosts pounded their way toward the city from the north and the south, while on the west activities along the line of entrenchments were resumed.

Before the power of the Teutons the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas began to fall back. Przasnys to the north was occupied and the German armies swept on. By July 19 they had forced the Russians back to the line of the Narew river. The fortress of Ostrolenka was taken and the Nowogeorgievsk fortification, the key to Warsaw on the north, was approached. To the south of Radom was occupied and the Russian lines of occupation in the Lublin region.

The Teutons forced their way to the southwest of Warsaw, pushed their way across the river Narew, below Ostrolenka, and battering at the city's fortified gates started in earnest last Tuesday by Bavarian troops under command of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

Warsaw lies on the Vistula, 625 miles southwest of Petrograd, and 320 miles east of Berlin. It is an important industrial center and its population is estimated at not far from 900,000. Wars for the possession of Poland ranged around it in the Middle Ages and in the early part of the Seventeenth Century it supplanted Cracow, the ancient capital, as the seat of Polish government.

Prussia held it from 1795 to 1806 and for seven years after that it was in the possession of one of Napoleon's Vassals. The Russians entered it in 1813, when it became the capital of the new Kingdom of Poland. In 1830 the population rose against the Russians and in September, 1831, the Russian forces re-entered the city.

Contracts for Double Tracking.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 5.—Contracts for double tracking 36 miles of the Southern Railway main line were let here today. The North Carolina contract is for \$260,000, and two in South Carolina aggregate \$1,168,000.

Osteopaths Honor Columbia Member.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 5.—O. J. Snyder of Philadelphia was elected president of the American Osteopathic association here today. Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims of Columbia, S. C., was elected a trustee.

"LANCASTER LEADS" IN JUNIOR ORDER OFFICERS

Roach Stewart Made State Councilor.

J. S. WILSON, SECRETARY.

J. H. Hamel, Treasurer, and John A. Cook and W. F. Estridge on Finance Committee.

"Lancaster Leads" also in the honor done her representatives at the meeting this week of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, as will be seen from the following from The State of yesterday:

"With three business sessions yesterday, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected and committees appointed, the 21st annual convention of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics adjourned last night. The convention next year will be held in Greenwood.

"Resolutions were adopted endorsing the 'faithful and untiring efforts' of Senator Ellison D. Smith in behalf of the immigration bill. The convention also adopted resolutions of thanks to the speakers of Tuesday night, the Daughters of Liberty, the Columbia councils of the order, and the press for services rendered during the convention, which was held in the hall of the house of representatives.

"The following officers were elected: State councilor, R. S. Stewart of Lancaster; state vice councilor, A. H. Gasque of Florence; treasurer, J. H. Hamel of Kershaw; secretary, J. S. Wilson of Lancaster; conductor, E. L. Robertson of Greenville; warden, J. S. McKenzie of Bannockburn; inside sentinel, D. L. Catoe of Jefferson; outside sentinel, F. F. Limehouse of Orangeburg; chaplain, the Rev. W. J. Nelson of Rock Hill.

"The following committees were appointed: Finance, John A. Cook, chairman; J. E. Addy, W. F. Estridge; laws, M. H. Heyman, chairman, M. P. Wells; credentials, R. Terry, chairman; appeals, G. S. Donan, chairman.

A gold medal was presented to the retiring state councilor, W. P. Thomasson of Laurens.

"R. S. Stewart of Lancaster, yesterday elected state councilor of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was during his college days one of the South's foremost athletes. Mr. Stewart played centre on the football eleven of the University of North Carolina, and had no peer at the position. He is now an attorney and magistrate of Lancaster. He is not the only athlete in the Stewart family. 'Red' Stewart, his brother, is playing centre field on Suffolk's baseball team in the Virginia league."

BILBO HAS GOOD MAJORITY.

Leads Other Aspirants for Governor by 5,000.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 5.—Virtually complete returns from Tuesday's primary received here today from 76 of the 80 counties in Mississippi indicated that Theodore G. Bilbo was nominated for governor by a majority over the four other aspirants of more than 5,000. Returns from the four counties which have not reported, it is believed will not materially change the result, as one of them is Bilbo's home county. Nomination in the primary is equivalent to election.

Panama Tolls Largest Since Big Ditch Was Opened.

Panama, Aug. 4.—July Panama canal tolls were the largest since the waterway has been in operation. The total was \$573,365, against the March tolls of \$560,784, the previous record. Excess of earnings for the year ending June 30 were \$230,833, the total earnings for the year being \$4,343,383. The total operating expenses amounted to \$4,112,550 which does not take into consideration the interest on the capital invested, charges against depreciation, sinking fund and other like general items, nor about \$80,000 deducted from the earnings on account of government vessels using the canal.

Must Leave India.

London, Aug. 5.—The British government has decided to intern or deport all German missionaries in India, according to The Times.

UNWISE ACTION BIGGEST CONTINGENCY OF FARMER

President of Federal Reserve Board Gives Lucid Analysis.

HE COMPARES CONDITIONS

Only Thing That Will Stand in Way of Prosperity for Southern Farmer is Haste.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Conditions that confront the South in handling the 1915 cotton crop and conditions a year ago are contrasted in analysis by W. P. G. Harding of the federal reserve board in the current issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

The position of cotton today is much stronger, financial and other conditions are much better than a year ago, in Mr. Harding's opinion, and if the people of the South will not weaken their position "by unwise action" they have little to fear. "The cotton tragedy of 1914," says Mr. Harding, "will be succeeded in 1915 by nothing more serious than a drama."

Mr. Harding warns the South in its desire to see a broad market established for cotton to do nothing to embarrass President Wilson in his conduct of international affairs. It should be remembered," says Mr. Harding, "that the President owes a higher duty to the South, to the whole country and to mankind, at this juncture than the establishment of cotton values. Serious complications between this country and any great foreign power certainly would not enhance values. The President may be trusted to do his duty as he sees it, regardless of private appeals or public clamor. After comparing conditions affecting the market this year and last, Mr. Harding says:

"Under the most adverse conditions conceivable, with demoralization in every money market, with high interest rates, with emergency currency being issued daily in large volume, with enormous gold shipments abroad, with crippled shipping facilities, without adequate insurance protection and with ocean freights three to five times normal, we began in August, 1914, to market a crop of nearly 17,000,000 bales of cotton. Financial institutions, already hard pressed and fearing all manner of unforeseen contingencies, were unable and unwilling to make advances on cotton. In addition to this the Southern farmers, who have this year planted record-breaking food crops, were faced with a deficiency in home-raised foodstuffs and were in many cases forced to sell cotton to pay off pressing indebtedness and to secure adequate food supplies.

"Attention is called to the fact that the high prices for cotton now prevailing in Germany and Russia, about 30 cents a pound, will attract cotton to those countries in spite of apparently insurmountable obstacles, just as high prices paid for cotton abroad during the Civil War made blockade running a steady business. There seems to be no question that ample funds can be obtained to finance in a normal way a much larger volume of cotton than was taken care of last year, and that even if Germany and Austria-Hungary should be forced to suspend cotton manufacturing entirely statistics show that the mills of the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Russia, Italy, Japan, China and India have spindles sufficient to absorb every bale of cotton that is likely to be cultivated.

"It should be noted that the reduction in American cotton acreage this year amounts to more than 5,000,000 acres and that Egypt and India have also made radical reductions in cotton acreage. It is probable that the world's cotton crop based on an average yield an acre, will be about 5,000,000 bales less than last year.

"Cotton, unlike grain, is a commodity the market value of which depreciates in time of war and the South as a producer of that commodity has suffered. The actual position of cotton, however, is so much stronger than was the case a year ago and financial and other conditions are so very much more favorable, that there can be no doubt that

if the South will keep cool and will refrain from merely weakening its own position by unwise action, the present nervousness regarding the market for the growing crop will soon disappear.

"Even in the face of all the adverse conditions during the last 12 months the average price of cotton has been about what might have been expected for a 17,000,000-bale crop had there been no war, and there is every reason to believe that the average price of cotton during the next 12 months will be higher. "The real question is: Will Southern merchants and Southern bankers and all others interested in Southern trade, co-operate in securing for the cotton producers the benefit of this average price, and will the cotton producers themselves do their part? My knowledge of Southern character and of Southern business conditions justifies a confident belief that an affirmative answer will be given."

SOUTHERN CATTLEMEN TO MEET

Association Will Assemble in Birmingham August 18, 19 and 20.

The third annual meeting of the Southern Cattlemen's Association will be held at Birmingham, Ala., August 18, 19 and 20. Special reduced passenger rates for the round trip have been secured on all lines in the territory of the Southwestern Passenger Association, and summer tourist rates, 2 cents a mile from points in Southwestern Passenger Association.

On the program are a large number of men who are prominent among the cattlemen of the South because they have done things. The program is one of instruction, because we have passed the stage where we need to be told "What to do," we now want to be told "how to do."

A big auction sale of 60 head of pure bred breeding cattle will of itself be a liberal education for any one starting to raise or handle cattle.

No man interested in the development of the cattle industry in the South can afford to miss this meeting. For program and other information write the secretary, Tait Butler, Box 935, Memphis, Tenn.

SECRETARY DANIELS SPEAKS.

Secretary of Navy Will Not be Scared From Duty.

Asheville, Aug. 4.—Declaring that battles of future will be fought with chemistry, machinery and electricity, Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, speaking to the members of the North Carolina Bar Association tonight declared that this department of the government is being developed on the theory that the man who stands by the "has been" in preparedness has no place in this generation. "No hobgoblin of consistency will frighten me in carrying out my plans" said the secretary.

Governor Craig also addressed the lawyers at their final meeting.

Officers were elected as follows: President, B. S. Skinner, Greenville; vice presidents, J. M. Pless of Marion, A. A. Hicks of Oxford, E. F. Ayldett of Elizabeth City; secretary and treasurer, Thomas W. Davis of Wilmington.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

First Report Shows Earnings of \$918,588.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The first report on operations of the twelve federal reserve banks, made public tonight, shows that the system earned \$918,588 from November 16, 1914, to June 30, 1915, while expenses were \$894,117. Only five of the twelve—Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, New York and Chicago—earned more than they spent. The Richmond bank made the best showing, with net earnings of 7.5 per cent on the capital invested. St. Louis made the poorest, with expenses 5.4 per cent greater than earnings. To the banks are allowed dividends up to 6 per cent, after expenses are paid, but it was said tonight that none planned to declare dividends at this time. About 60 per cent of the money earned by all the banks was through discount of notes.

Much Damage Done.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Much minor damage was done in this sector early today by a heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a high wind. There was much damage to crops and fruit trees.

RAIN AND STORM LOSS RUNS UP TO MILLIONS

Erie Suffered Greatly From Effects of Torrential Downpour.

OTHER SECTIONS HURT.

Estimate of Property Damage in Erie Amounts to \$3,000,000 With Many Lives Lost.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 4.—Erie had listed 27 dead tonight in the mile-long wreckage-strewn path of last night's flood through the heart of the city. But little impression was made on the vast amount of wreckage, piled in places 100 feet high and believed by the coroner and others to conceal as many more victims. The work of recovery will be slow.

The early estimate of property loss, placed at \$3,000,000, was not changed today by Fire Chief McMahon after he had received reports from big manufacturing plants in the wrecked zone. He said 300 houses and 50 store buildings were demolished. The city's loss on damaged culverts, bridges and water supply plants will be heavy.

Tonight there was a semblance of normal conditions. The Lake Shore Railroad was able at noon to resume its through passenger service between New York and Chicago, 35 trains stalled on the outskirts of this city since last night getting away. Light and power plants resumed operations, but telephone and telegraph communication with the outside world was still subject to delay. Three morgues in the flood district were besieged by thousands throughout the day. Men, women and children watched the searchers and when they saw a body uncovered would rush to the morgue to which it was taken to learn if it was that of a missing one. Then all but a few would return to their vigil at the ravine.

The city went into mourning when it awoke to a full realization of the extent of the disaster. All the department stores and business houses on State street were closed. Relief funds were started, charitable societies sent food and the city authorities opened houses for those who had lost their own.

Great throngs crowded the banks of the ravine throughout the day. They saw many freaks of the flood. Automobiles were resting in treetops apparently undamaged; one house was found cast upon the hillside with a wall of the dining room missing and the table undisturbed. But the power of the waters' onrush with its mass of floating logs and debris ahead was perhaps best shown where heavy stone culverts many feet high were carried for a whole city block down the ravine.

The local company of the Sixteenth Infantry was brought to the scene today to help the police and firemen working in the debris assisted by civilian volunteer corps. Twenty arrests were made in the flood area tonight, two for looting and the others for disorderly conduct.

Inspectors of the local health department are co-operating with state health inspectors from Harrisburg to prevent an outbreak of disease in the devastated district.

New York Visited.

New York, Aug. 4.—A torrential downpour of rain over the Metropolitan section of New York this morning flooded streets in the city and suburbs; crippled surface and elevated traffic, destroyed wires, flooded hundreds of cellars and uprooted trees.

Shipping suffered, the small schooner M. V. B. Chase, from Cheverie, N. S., for Norfolk with plaster, going to the bottom. Her captain and a sailor were drowned. Coast guards rescued the other four members of the crew.

The captain of the tug Elsie K. died from shock and exposure as the result of trying to rescue a member of his crew after his vessel had foundered off Robin's Reef.

Along the northern coast of New Jersey the gale did damage difficult to estimate.